

Table A1. Data basis. Sexual size dimorphism (SSD) was measured by the residuals of the regression of male body mass against female body mass. Breeding group sizes (BGS) were divided into three categories: group of one or two animals (A), group of three, four and five animals (B), and groups larger than five animals (C). The different mating tactics (MT) were harem (H), territorial (T) and tending (F). Non-available mating tactics (NA) and monogamous species (M) are indicated.

Sub-family	Genus	Species	Common name	Male		Female	SSD	BGS	MT	Ref
				Antler length	Body mass	Body mass				
Cervinae	<i>Axis</i>	<i>axis</i>	chital	845	89.5	39	0.58	C	F	1,2,3
Cervinae	<i>Axis</i>	<i>porcinus</i>	hog deer	399	41	31	0.07	C	F	2,3,4,5
Cervinae	<i>Cervus</i>	<i>albirostris</i>	white-lipped deer	1150	204	125	0.06	C	H	1,6
Cervinae	<i>Cervus</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	wapiti	1337	350	250	-0.21	C	H	3,8,9
Cervinae	<i>Cervus</i>	<i>duvaucelii</i>	barasingha	813	236	145	0.03	C	H	1,3,10,11
Cervinae	<i>Cervus</i>	<i>elaphus</i>	red deer	936	250	125	0.34	C	H	1,2,3
Cervinae	<i>Cervus</i>	<i>eldi</i>	Eld's deer	971.5	105	67	0.12	C	H	1,2,3
Cervinae	<i>Cervus</i>	<i>nippon</i>	sika deer	480	52	37	0.1	B	T	1,2,3,9,12,13
Cervinae	<i>Cervus</i>	<i>timorensis</i>	Timor deer	675	95.5	53	0.29	C	H	1,9
Cervinae	<i>Cervus</i>	<i>unicolor</i>	sambar	1049	192	146	-0.18	B	T	1,2,3,7
Cervinae	<i>Dama</i>	<i>dama</i>	fallow deer	615	67	44	0.15	C	T	1,2,3,14
Cervinae	<i>Elaphurus</i>	<i> davidianus</i>	Père David's deer	737	214	159	-0.17	C	H	1,2,3
Muntiacinae	<i>Elaphodus</i>	<i>cephalophus</i>	tufted deer	25	18	18	-0.12	A	T	1,9
Muntiacinae	<i>Megamuntiacus</i>	<i>vuquangensis</i>	giant muntjack	227.5	45	34	0.05	A	NA	1,7,15
Muntiacinae	<i>Muntiacus</i>	<i>crinifrons</i>	black muntjac	35.5	23	24.1	-0.22	A	T	1,7,15
Muntiacinae	<i>Muntiacus</i>	<i>gongshanensis</i>	Gongshan muntjak	71.7	21	16	0.17	A	T	7,16
Muntiacinae	<i>Muntiacus</i>	<i>muntjak</i>	muntjak	142	19	20	-0.19	A	T	3,5,7,15
Muntiacinae	<i>Muntiacus</i>	<i>putaoensis</i>	leaf deer	32.5	12	12	-0.06	A	T	17
Muntiacinae	<i>Muntiacus</i>	<i>reevesi</i>	Chinese muntjak	114	13.5	14	-0.12	A	M	2,3,7
Odocoileinae	<i>Alces</i>	<i>alces</i>	moose	1440	482.5	365	-0.32	B	F	1,2,3,18
Odocoileinae	<i>Blastocerus</i>	<i>dichotomus</i>	marsh deer	600	130	100	-0.14	B	F	1,19
Odocoileinae	<i>Capreolus</i>	<i>capreolus</i>	Western roe deer	233.5	28	26.5	-0.13	B	M	1,2,3,20
Odocoileinae	<i>Capreolus</i>	<i>pygargus</i>	eastern roe deer	304.5	42	39.5	-0.19	B	T	1,21
Odocoileinae	<i>Hippocamelus</i>	<i>bisculus</i>	Chilean guemal	300	95	75	-0.12	B	F	1,3,22
Odocoileinae	<i>Mazama</i>	<i>americana</i>	red brocket	115	24.5	24.5	-0.17	A	F	1,2,3,7,9
Odocoileinae	<i>Mazama</i>	<i>gouazoupira</i>	gray brocket	92.5	18	18	-0.12	A	T	3,7,10
Odocoileinae	<i>Odocoileus</i>	<i>hemionus</i>	mule deer	885	112.5	55.5	0.4	B	F	1,2,3,7,23
Odocoileinae	<i>Odocoileus</i>	<i>virginianus</i>	white-tailed deer	656	154.5	68.5	0.48	B	F	1,2,3,24
Odocoileinae	<i>Ozotoceros</i>	<i>bezoarticus</i>	pampas deer	210	33.5	33.5	-0.22	B	H	1,9,25,26,27
Odocoileinae	<i>Pudu</i>	<i>puda</i>	south pudu deer	85	13	13.5	-0.12	A	T	1,3,12,28
Odocoileinae	<i>Rangifer</i>	<i>tarandus</i>	reindeer	910	106.5	76	-0.02	C	H	1,2,3

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Appendix 1. Phylogeny of the Cervid species. Modified from Fernández and Vrba (2005).

